BIG UTILITY VALUE OF PUREBREDS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Based on utility value alone—apart from breeding or sales value—purebred live stock has an earning power from a third to one-half greater than scrub stock, the average superiority of purebreds for all classes of farm animals being about 40 per cent. This is the conclusion of the United States Department of Agriculture after weighing the opinions of more than 500 farmers and stockmen owning about 25,000 head of breeding stock and close to 30,000 fowls. These men are all participating in the Better Sires-Better Stock

Purebred Rambouillet Rams.

campaign, a systematic plan conducted by the Department of Agriculture and various states in improving the average quality of live stock in the country. A list of questions relating to the value of purebred live stock was sent to these participants and the answers, after thorough analysis, were used as the basis of Department Circular 235, "Utility Value of Purebred Live Stock," by D. S. Burch, which has just been issued.

Big Points of Purebreds.

Of the principal points in which purebreds excel other stock, according to the circular, the most prominent are: Superiority and uniformity in conformation and type, greater sale value, early maturity, and the economy in the conversion of feed into meat, milk, wool and work.

The comments of many of the farmers questioned indicate the value of the different points listed. Says a Virginia farmer: "My purebred stock weigh as much at fifteen months as my scrubs did at three years—a saving of 21 months in feed and labor, besides getting a better price. They are early maturing, easy keepers and good producers."

A Good Bull Is Half the Herd.

"My cows have more than doubled in milk production," says a Pennsylvanian. "Scrub and grade cows used to give me about 4,000 pounds of milk a year, while my purebreds average over 8,000 pounds."

Uniformly Good.

A breeder in Washington state makes this observation: "I find the young of purebred stock are uniformly good, while with scrub stock there usually are one or two good ones to eight or ten poor ones." A Montana rancheman says he has increased the weight per fleece on 10,000 sheep from six pounds to eleven and one-half pounds—almost 100 per cent—as a result of the use of purebred sires.

Many stockmen emphasize the greater salability of purebreds. "Buyers in this locality come to me first," is a frequent comment.

The circular contains much good advice on improvement of live stock, based upon farm experience. Copies may be obtained without cost from the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

MAKING FRUITS ATTRACTIVE

Consumers Favor Produce With Nice Appearance, Uniform in Size and Color.

Consumers who buy either at the corner grocery or of the huckster in the cities buy by appearance. They like to get fruit that looks nice. A basket of apples may be just as fine flavored and have the same average size, but if they are mixed up of various sizes and colors the city consumer will pay considerable more money for the basket that sits beside it with uniform color and size, for it looks more attractive. A half-dozen small potatoes in a basket may cut the price down enough to have made it profitable to have thrown them away and a half-dozen big potatoes with them rather than keep them. Uniformity is the first point to keep in mind and then quality and size come in line. The quality may be there but it doesn't appeal. Catch the eye and the sale is half made.

SHELTER FOR DAIRY HEIFERS

As Important to Get Young Animal Inside as It Is to Protect Cow Giving Milk.

It is just as important to get young dairy heifers inside when cold weather sets in, as it is the cow that is giving milk. Young animals that are to produce next spring need shelter and good feed this fall and winter if they are to be in good condition for their work next season. Iowa college dairymen say it is better to put young cows into barns when the first freeze comes and feed them a grain ration, than to try to get all the feed out of the pasture or corn field.

Adopt Hog Self-Feeders.

More than 25,000 farmers adopted the use of self-feeders for hogs in 1921, following demonstrations by extension workers, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture.

FORECASTS AID TO BEEKEEPERS

Predictions of Much Value in Fall and in Spring.

Instance of Importance of Service Related by New York Apiculturists Who Used Telephone to Inform Neighbors.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Beekeepers are dependent on weather conditions to prevent large winter losses, part of which occurs if they do not know when to put their bees in the cellar in the fall, or if the bees are removed from winter quarters too early in the spring. On the other hand, it is advantageous to give the bees the benefit of cleansing flights as soon as possible in the spring and as late as possible before cold weather sets in. Close attention is paid to the weather forecasts, especially in the northern states.

An instance of the way in which the weather bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture co-operates with beekeepers occurred recently in New York state. There are approximately 15,000 beekeepers there, half of whom winter their bees in cellars. When the weather map indicated the approach of severe weather, with no indications for a bee flight in sight, telegrams were sent by the state extension apiculturist to secretaries of 20 county and regional associations. These men in their turn were prepared to telephone key men who would telephone beekeepers in their own localities. In this way most of the beekeepers who winter their bees in cellars were reached.

Considering that the honey crop in New York state approximates 4,000,000 pounds a year, and that the greatest losses to the beekeepers of the state have been due to winter weather conditions, the weather bureau service is of real importance.

Where Flaxseed Is Produced.

Flaxseed is produced chiefly in the North Central states, the most important being North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Montana, according to reports of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Paint and Grease Cheap.

Paint and grease on farm implements over winter may or may not be as good protection as one is inclined—but at any rate they are effective and cheap.

FARMERS SEE ROAD BENEFITS

Network of Easily Traveled Highways Enables Them to Dispose of Products Quickly.

Farmers, who ten or twelve years ago were the chief opponents of any suggestion of highway improvement, have been quick to sense the benefits of good roads. A network of easily traveled highways enables them to dispose of their products quickly, without inconvenience and to better financial advantage. And when the farmers are prosperous commerce and the railroads are proportionately benefited.

Work for the Stallion.

Outside of the breeding season, it is a good policy to work a stallion just the same as any other horse. Many successful horsemen follow this practice, particularly with young horses.

Advantages of Ducks.

Besides the advantage of furnishing feathers as well as eggs and meat, ducks are not usually troubled to any great extent by lice or mites and may be housed in cheaper quarters than chickens.

Save Lumber Trees.

Save all trees for lumber that will make lumber. Use only defective ones for firewood.

Potatoes for Fowls.

Before being fed to fowls, potatoes should be boiled or steamed and are fed to best advantage when mixed with mash.

Excellent Feed for Hens.

Boiled or steamed oats is one of the best whole grain feeds that can be given to fowls. For laying hens it is most excellent.

Fill the Egg Basket.

If you really want to help Mrs. Biddy fill the egg basket, feed the bird.

Soft Furs Used for the Lining

This is a year of linings, notes a Paris fashion authority in the Boston Globe. And in this connection the strongest note is struck by supple fur. Some months ago I wrote about the growing popularity of "fancy" furs of extra supple quality: Dyed rabbit, dyed and natural squirrel, specially prepared panther skins and, perhaps most fashionable of all, gazelle.

Good gazelle skins have a peculiarly soft appearance. The subtle brown and beige tints mingle deliciously. Sometimes the skins are left in their natural condition, as regards color, but often they are cleverly dyed to appear natural. When gazelle is at its best it makes an ideal lining for heavy satin or soft silk.

An exquisite model recently designed by Redfern will prove useful to smart American women. It is one of the new coat-dresses, shaped to the form without being actually tight, and quite long.

This model is ideal from every point of view because it looks like a chic street costume, while forming the most comfortable and practical wrap-coat one can imagine.

Appropriate for Afternoon.

This garment would be just the thing, for instance, to wear when going out for the afternoon. It would absolutely cover and protect the loveliest and most fragile dance-tea frock, the soft fur lining being so warm that the dress underneath might be made of crepe de chine or embroidered chiffon even on the coldest winter day. This is a boon which all fashionable girls will appreciate.

Even a very smart and lovely wrap-coat has a way of looking ultra useful. And of course the ideal thing is to achieve a garment which is thoroughly useful while looking smart and frivolous.

Coat-dresses are, as I have said, very popular in Paris, but most of them are only suitable for walking or driving. They are in themselves a handsome costume which can be thrown open, but not taken off. The Redfern model is quite another thing.

The soft fur lining makes it as easy to throw off as a satin-lined cape and gazelle is so supple—when perfectly prepared—that it follows the lines of the figure and falls in natural, straight lines. All the cold shades of brown are fashionable this winter. We have grown a little tired of red-browns and henna-browns. At the moment the run is on nut and "gazelle" tints.

Dyed Rabbit Is Used.

I have seen dyed rabbit used to line coat-dresses similar in design to the Redfern model, with some rich fur on the collar and cuffs. One model of this order, designed for Monte Carlo, was in silver gray, the cloth of the coat the same tint and smoke-gray fox on collar and cuffs. This was a very elegant garment and so useful.

I must point out that the idea was to have a straight necktie and muff to match the coat-dress. Of course the large revers turn up and cross on the chest, invisible buttons and loops being introduced in the fur, but since we are all wearing high collars of some sort it was considered necessary to have a separate fur tie which could be put on when the coat was buttoned up for the street.

These smart little ties, the French call tours de cou, are universally becoming. To women of all ages they act as beautifiers because they make the throat and chin look perfectly shaped and proportioned. Just a length of fur, five or six inches wide and long enough to circle the neck and cross slightly, the fastening being a big silk loop and handsome button, or a button covered with fur.

I know several famous Parisian beauties who invariably wear little ties of this order in the evening, with very decollete dresses. Ermine, mink, loutre or breitschwantz.

For evening wear the little tie may be fastened at one side by a lovely diamond ornament, or directly in front with a bow brooch which carries an antique pendant.

The narrow fur tie, worn at night, is a revival of old-world fashions. The lovely Madame de Pompadour often wore them, so did Madame Dubarry.

Small Fur Neckties.

Our great actress, Cecile Sorel, is at present in America. If you have happily had an opportunity of enjoying her "Le Demi-Monde" you will understand the feminine charm of the small fur neckties I have just described. I saw a good many of Sorel's "American dresses" before she left France and she had a dark mink tour de cou to accompany a superb green lame and dull blue velvet gown, which she intended to wear in that piece. Sorel has always represented the real Grande Dame on the French stage. No other actress has so completely and successfully revived the glories of the Louis XV period—even in her private life.

Apropos of Sorel, and of coat dresses, I must call your attention to one specially designed for her which was not unlike the model.

It was made of pure white crepe cloth, with revers, collar and deep gauntlet cuffs of leopard skins—the coat lined with tawny yellow velvet.

The strictly tailored frock has almost been left out of consideration by the French designers. Practically every frock Paris sends over has little feminine touches that relieve all suggestion of plainness.

A smart little toque is one of Lucy Hamar's latest creations. Immensely chic and yet demure. This is the style of toque which is generally worn in the afternoon at Monte Carlo and Nice, where everyone dances or gambles.

The Rumanian Tiara.

There is a strong suggestion of the Rumanian tiara in the pointed brim, but the model is quite free from exaggeration, except, perhaps, the quaint chin strap. These close fitting toques are having a great success this winter. They are made of the most gorgeous and expensive embroideries, or passementeries, and very often there is a large hand bag to match.

A rarely lovely toque of this kind had a soft crown of silver gray velvet and a pointed brim covered with silver and steel embroidery. The sack to match was round, with a cut-steel mount and long gray tassels hanging at either side.

The dress which accompanied the toque and sack was black charmeuse, a full chemise robe banded in over the hips with chinchilla. No trimming whatever on the corsage, absolutely no sleeves. Gray silk stockings and black patent leather shoes finished off with big cut-steel buckles.

Just one touch of color in the guise of a large bunch of parma violets thrust into the chinchilla belt. This was essentially a Parisian "get up," apparently simple, in reality supremely elegant, and original.

The little "bat toque" is a quaint thing. The original model was created for Suzanne Dantes, a pretty young actress who has recently achieved considerable success at "La Potiniere," one of those small, ultra smart, theaters which are so dear to the Parisian heart.

Made of Shot Velvet.

This particular bat-toque was made of shot velvet and the wings at either side stood out aggressively. They were, of course, carefully wired, but the impression given was of velvet cunningly plaited, standing alone.

Considerable width at the sides may be noticed in many of the newest hats and toques at both sides or at one only. Some of the leading milliners in the rue de la Paix are trying hard to revive an interest in drooping ostrich feathers, and I have seen as many as four of these placed together under the brim of a small hat, the tips of the plumes wandering down the front of the dress.

This is not a pretty fashion and it does not appeal to our more exclusive Parisiennes. Ostrich feathers need to be taken carefully, otherwise they look untidy and much too like the strange things worn by Coster ladies on a general holiday in London.

No. 1. The Bat Toque Made of Blue and Black Velours Ombre. No. 2.—Sphinse Toque, Brown and Green Velours Ombre.

The Winsome Robe Manteau, Made of Kasha Cloth and Lined and Trimmed With Gazelle Fur, Now So Popular.

VIVID SHADES USED IN BRAIDING

Red Is Combined With Steel or Jet for Belts—Nail Heads Still Hold Favor.

Many persons are looking forward to the new styles offered at this time, which forecast the fashions of spring. Trimmings, although small in themselves, are usually a badge of the latest mode, and one company, whose line is resplendent with fresh imports, reports the general trend toward bright shades in bead braiding.

A noticeable preference for steel in combination with red and blue is indicated, and even in those bead belts composed of many strands, held together with decorative cabochons, steel with red is much more to the fore, while red with jet is a second favorite. Bead belts in woven Indian motifs continue to be big numbers.

The value of the colored nail head remains undiminished, and nearly all of the imported braidings which are creating such a vogue employ this distinctive bead as their central figure. Braids for the most part are diminutive in size, and tiny forget-me-not motifs in steel with various nailhead centers, have proved very popular. In using these narrow braids the designer works them often as connecting strands on a split sleeve, and again one finds the vivid plainness of an all-red nailhead braiding handled in military effect on a ground of dark blue.

In addition to the narrow and all-bead numbers this company has an interesting and elaborate collection of bead and tinsel braidings that are really beautiful. These numbers combine silver and gold braid of soutache size with cut steel and jet, and as a result present some gorgeous braidings in scalloped and linked medallion appearance. Tinsel, apparently, is to be as popular for spring as it has been during the last season.

Carlsbad seems to rest on a vast bed of boiling water.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

(©, 1923, Western Newspaper Union.)

The past does not harm us. It is only our view of the past that needs to be changed. We may far better use it as a stepping stone to something better than a quicksand from which there is no escape.—Lloyd.

HOME MADE SWEETS AND CAKES

For the little people this is the time of year that they are allowed some freedom in the enjoyment of sweets.

Cherry Fudge and Marshmallow.—Put into a saucepan one cupful of sugar and one-half cupful of cream, stir until boiling, then add two squares of chocolate and stir until melted. Boil until the mixture makes a soft ball when dropped into cold water. Add one tablespoonful of butter, and remove from the fire. Beat for 15 minutes; pour into a buttered tin in which are one-fourth pound of diced marshmallows and one-fourth pound of minced preserved cherries. Cut in squares when cool.

White Fruit Cake.—Cream two-thirds of a cupful of butter, then add one and seven-eighths of a cupful of flour gradually, first sifting it with one-half teaspoonful of soda, then add one-half teaspoonful of lemon juice. Beat six egg whites until stiff, add one and one-fourth cupfuls of powdered sugar and combine the two mixtures; add one teaspoonful of almond extract, two-thirds of a cupful of candied cherries, one-half cupful of blanched and minced almonds, and one-half cupful of thinly-shredded citron. Bake in a deep pan one hour.

Popcorn Macaroons.—Chop fine one cupful of freshly popped corn, also one cupful of walnut meats. Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff, then add one-half pound of powdered sugar and the nuts and popcorn. Drop on baking sheets and bake in a moderate oven 20 minutes.

Corn-Flake Macaroons.—Take the whites of two eggs beaten stiff, and one cupful of sugar, one cupful each of cornflakes and cocoanut, two tablespoonfuls of flour, salt and vanilla. Drop by teaspoonfuls on buttered sheets and bake in a moderate oven.

Flutes.—Shape rich bread dough into bread sticks. Place on a buttered sheet, cover and let rise. Brush over with white of an egg diluted with a little water. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and nuts and bake ten minutes in a hot oven.

Scotch Cookies.—Take one-half cupful of butter, cream well, add one cupful of sugar, three beaten eggs, four tablespoonfuls of cinnamon and flour oven.

Macaroni With Sausage.—Put layers of cooked macaroni and fried sausage into a baking dish. If links are used cut into half-inch pieces. Add a white sauce and bake until the dish is thoroughly heated. Serve hot.

"The wise man knows an ignorant man because he has been ignorant himself, but the ignorant man cannot recognize the wise, because he has never been wise."

HELPFUL HINTS

Try a few lemon peelings in the water for boiling the tea towels. They will be whitened and sweetened.

Leftover sandwiches may be dipped in a batter and fried like griddle cakes.

Put a piece of camphor gum away with the silver; it will keep silver from tarnishing.

Put an apple in the cooky jar and one in the cake box. If it is an apple with a flavor and fragrant it will impart it to the cake.

Stamps stuck together may be loosened by steaming them or pressing quickly, covered with a piece of paper.

During the cold weather add a handful of salt to the rinse water in washing clothes. Put the clothes pins into a dripping pan to heat and they will keep the fingers warm while hanging out clothes in freezing weather.

Always remove meat from the wrapping paper as soon as possible. Place on a plate in a cool place.

A few slices of raw potato cooked in a soup that is too salt will absorb much of the salt.

For blood stains on wool, apply at once a coating of cornstarch which will absorb all color. Dry and brush out the starch.

To restore velvet which has become flattened and creased, wrap a hot flat-iron with a damp cloth and run the velvet over it. The steam will raise the pile; brush while steaming and lay away to dry.

To remove an obstinate cork, wrap the neck of the bottle with a cloth, dip in hot water. The heat will loosen the cork.

A small fire shovel (one of the cheapest) flattened, may be used to remove dishes and pies from the oven that are hard to hold with the hands.

The flavor of fried eggs is improved by the addition of a teaspoonful of flour to the fat, which also keeps the fat from spattering.

Wash the hands in soap and cold water with a spoonful of cornmeal. This removes the grime and keeps them soft.

Nellie Maxwell

What We Are.

For when we look it in the face, it is an awful thought that we cannot prevent our real character from doing its work among men, and what we are, not what we seem, is that which is really influencing others.—Stopford Brooke.

Careless Letter Writers.

Ninety thousand letters reach the dead letter office each year with no addresses on the envelope. "All dressed up and no place to go."—Boston Traveler.

Open Air.

Policeman (after arresting a hobo)—I want your name and address.

Hobo (sarcastically)—Oh, you do, do you? Well, my name is John Joseph Jeremiah Smith and my present address is No. 1, Open Air. If you make a call on me don't stop to ring the bell; walk right in.

An Exception.

Teacher—How is the earth divided? Johnny—One-fourth land and three-fourths water, except the Missouri river, which is half and half.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

COPYRIGHT BY WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION

FOXY FISHES

"Perhaps some one will say we are very dreadful," said Freddy Fish.

"The Cowfish."

"Perhaps some one will," said Ferdinand Fish.

"Maybe some one will," agreed Frank Fish.

The three fishes were talking in the aquarium, as they swam and splashed and waved their fins.

"Of course it isn't supposed to be just right to be slangy," said Freddy Fish.

"No, often creatures are scolded for being slangy. I've heard them scolded here in the aquarium—visitors I mean," said Ferdinand Fish.

"So have I," said Frank Fish.

"Well," began Freddy Fish, "after all they shouldn't expect so much of fishes and if we're slangy it doesn't make so much difference.

"After all I think a little slang isn't bad at all, not bad at all.

"Gracious no, gracious no."

So Freddy Fish swam a little more and then continued: "I really think it is smart of us to have thought up anything as we did. Yes, it was smart of us to call ourselves foxy fishes!

"Then some one said it was slang to call another creature a foxy creature.

"But no matter. I think we're pretty smart to have found out enough to call ourselves foxy fishes. And we are foxy! Yes, indeed."

"We are," said Ferdinand Fish. "People marvel at us."

"And are puzzled by us, too," added Frank Fish.

"Of course we have made people think they hadn't seen us when really they had," said Freddy Fish. "I've known people to come to the aquarium and go all around and when they got back to the places where we were they thought they had not seen us before. That, of course, was because we'd changed our colors in the meantime."

"Of course that was the reason," said Ferdinand Fish. "But how mixed up the people were. They didn't think they'd seen us before because we had changed our colors and they didn't know it.

"We have been able to do this in order to protect ourselves from enemies. Some of us can become the color of rocks or seaweed or sand or coral and so we cannot be seen by the enemy.

"The cowfish can change into four different colors; the sergeant-major can change into three different colors; the glass-eye can change into four different colors, while the Nassau gruper can show eight different colors and the red gruper can change into six different colors.

"Of course people do not know that we are given this protection by Mother Nature unless they are told about it.

"The Sergeant-Major."

"Mother Nature has given us the change of these colors which we work under our skin in a very amazing and clever manner.

"Oh yes, I do think we're foxy fishes to be able to do such smart things, but I feel, too, that Mother Nature is as clever as clever can be to think of so many different means of protection for so many of her children."

"Here come some people back again," said Freddy Fish, "who saw us before. Let's change our colors."

"Oh yes, let's!" said Frank Fish.

So they puzzled the people and thought it was a great joke. Then the keeper explained to the people how it all was and the fishes were very proud to be pointed out as so interesting and unusual.

A Definition.

Clarence, who had been to the circus, was telling his teacher about the wonderful things he had seen.

"And, teacher," he cried, "they had one big animal they called the hip—hip—"

"Hippopotamus, dear?" asked the teacher.

"I can't just say its name," exclaimed Clarence, "but it looks just like 9,000 pounds of liver!"

Just Asking.

"I want to get my hair cut."

"This is a drug store."

"I wasn't asking you to cut it, doc, I was just asking you to direct me to a barber shop."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

How Little Nettie Felt.

Little Nettie had been ill for some time and one morning when the doctor called and inquired how she felt she replied: "Oh, I'm better, but I'm not quite so better as I was."

Unreasonable.

Kind Old Gentleman—What is your little brother crying about, my lad?

Youngster—'Cause I won't give him a bite of my apple.

K. O. G.—Didn't he have one?

Youngster—Yes, and he cried while I ate that, too.—New York Sun.

Discipline.

"Do you approve of the latest fashions?"

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "I might as well. Fashions represent one subject that leaves a woman without a chance to assert her own opinion and put up an argument."

Smart Hens.

"Getting any eggs?"

"Nope."

"Using scientific methods?"

"Oh, yes, but the hens know I'm an amateur farmer."

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

Copyright, 1922, Western Newspaper Union

LESSON FOR JANUARY 28

THE RICH MAN AND LAZARUS

LESSON TEXT—Luke 16:19-31.

GOLDEN TEXT—Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not high-minded, nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy.—I Tim. 6:17.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Psalm 49:6-20; II Cor. 8:1-9; I Tim. 6:17-19.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Story of a Rich Man and a Beggar.

JUNIOR TOPIC—The Poor Rich Man and the Rich Poor Man.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Penalties of Selfishness.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Right Use of Wealth.

In this lesson we are afforded a peep into two worlds where we see disclosed extremes of character and conditions. No more graphic picture could be drawn showing the contrast of two lives. These lives were intended to be representative. The rich man descends from the highest pinnacle of worldly enjoyment to the depths of endless misery. The poor beggar ascends from utter wretchedness and misery to the loftiest heights of blessing.

I. Contrasted Lives (vv. 19-21).

1. The Rich Man (v. 19). He lived in a mansion secluded from the common people. He was clothed in costly raiment; his outer garments were of purple and his inner garments of fine linen. He fed upon the richest food that could be provided. His sin was to selfishly indulge his appetites without consideration for others.

2. The Beggar (vv. 20, 21). He was laid at the rich man's gate with the hope of getting at least the crumbs from his table. The dogs of the street were more kind to him than the rich man. Lazarus means "God is a help," indicating that a godly life shone through his poverty. We learn from these contrasted lives that worldly condition is no sure test of a man's state in the sight of God. Rich men are not all wicked or selfish, and not all poor men are godly.

II. Contrasted Deaths and Funerals (v. 22).

1. The Beggar. He was found dead and his body hurried off to a pauper's grave. No notice was taken of it by the world.

2. The Rich Man. He also died. His gold could not bribe the messenger of death. Doubtless a costly funeral was held, attended by those who moved in his class of society. Death is the common end to which all classes must come.

III. Contrasted Destinies (v. 23).

1. The Beggar. He was at once carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom. The souls of believers are especially cared for at the hour of death.

2. The Rich Man. Though he had an elaborate funeral he lifted up his eyes in hell, being in torment. When the veil of futurity is lifted we see that the positions of these men are reversed. The poor man was in the company of just men made perfect, because of his godly life while on earth, and the rich man is stripped of his purple and fine linen and cast into hell with all wicked men, because while on earth he only lived for selfish ends.

IV. The Reality and Fixedness of Life Beyond the Grave (vv. 24-31).

1. The Cry for Mercy (v. 24). Dives, which is the Latin name for "rich man," was now willing to claim relationship to Abraham. He was keenly conscious, and the appetites which controlled him while on earth were still with him. Instead of a means of gratification they were now an instrument of torture. Part of the torment of hell will be the cravings of appetite and lust, with no means of their gratification.

2. Abraham's Reply (v. 25). This reply cast the matter back upon the man's memory. He said, "Son, remember." The lashings of a guilty conscience will be most real in hell.

3. Their Fixedness (v. 26). Human destinies are fixed by the choices during the life. When one passes out of this life he enters into an unchangeable state and condition.

4. God's Word and the All-Sufficient Light (vv. 27-31). Dives now requested that Lazarus go on an errand of mercy to his brethren. He regarded the testimony of a spirit of more value than the Word of God. Many today are more willing to trust the rappings of a ghost than the sure Word of God. Abraham declared that God's Word is sufficient—that those who reject Moses and the prophets would not repent though visited by one who had risen from the dead. The greatest miracles will not affect the hearts of men who reject the Bible.

Bible in the Home.

When parents read the Bible as the Word of God, and expound it as such to their children, the decline of religion in the home will be stayed. Ignorance of the Bible to those who have eyesight and can read, is inexcusable, but to parents, it is a continuing offence against the Almighty God. Accentuating the great responsibility of parents, and to suggest a means whereby they may enrich their own faith and lives by a closer daily walk with God and their influence on the child's life comes the message of the chapel in the home, the place for prayer.

The Companionship of God.

In these busy lives of ours, is it not possible to get some quiet hours into our days? Many people seem afraid of being alone, afraid of stillness and solitude. That is because they have never added God to their solitude and felt the all-satisfying companionship of His presence. The wakeful hour of the night is bright with His presence to those who are still and know that He is God.

Development.

Development seems to be the method by which God works, and development is change—change which, by no means, involves imperfection; and this for the reason that lays which obtain in the realm of the finite, may, or may not, obtain in the realm of the infinite.—Rt. Rev. N. S. Thomas, D. D.

Man Lives His Beliefs.

A man lives his beliefs however much he may betray his creed.—Sir Henry Jones.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

F. G. MOON — A. L. PITTS, JR.
MOON & PITTS
Attorneys-at-Law
Offices at
BUCKINGHAM, C. H.
And
SCOTTSVILLE, VA.
Main Offices at Scottsville, Va.

W. D. DUIGUID
Successor to Geo. A. Duiguid & Son
Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director
Long Distance Phone 111
Lynchburg, Va.

A. H. CLEMENT
Attorney-at-Law
Appomattox, Va.
Practice in the courts of Appomattox Buckingham, Campbell and Amherst.

DR. L. L. GAYLE
DENTIST
Office Over Babcock's Store
Appomattox Courthouse — Virginia

CEILING, FLOORING, SIDING
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Inside Trim, Porch Columns, Brackets, Balusters, Laths, Redwood Shingles, Special Millwork,
Complete House Bills Our Specialty
Don't fail to write or see us before buying
FARMVILLE MFG. CO.,
Farmville, Va.

Telephone

when you want that next job of
Printing
You will get first-class work, and you will get it when promised, for having work done when promised is one of the rules of this office.
If you prefer, send the order by mail or bring it to the office in person.
Let Us Show You What We Can Do

A Merchant
We know says that it's his job to please his customers. He is 100 per cent right. It's our job to please merchants by providing the kind of printing that is wanted. Try us and see what we can do.
We Make Good

You Say You Can't Advertise?
That's what others have said and all of a sudden found some competitor was *doing* what they thought they couldn't do. And getting away with it.
Get the bulge on your competitors by telling your story in an attractive manner so it will be read. You'll get the results.
We Are Anxious to Help

Good Printing
THE kind of printing that pays dividends is the kind you should have. Pale, muddy, poorly arranged printed matter is worse than none. The quality of your business is often judged by the quality of your stationery—inferior printing gives an impression of cheapness that is hard to overcome, while good printing carries with it a desirable suggestion of quality.
We produce only *Quality Printing*. Whether you want an inexpensive handbill or a letterhead in colors, if you order it from us you will be sure of getting good work. We have the equipment and the "know how" that enables us to get out really good printing—printing that impresses people with the good taste of its users. That is the only kind of printing that
Pays